

Democracy, feels responsible for his share in the political situation in New York City's government. He feels that the people of the city are behind that policy.

As to George J. Gould, I heard a "bona fide" offer, at odds of 1,000 to 1, that he would not be subpoenaed by the Mazer Committee. Why? Because if he were to come to the stand, he would tell the truth for a "non-partisan" investigating committee.

Chairman Mazer and others of the investigating committee did not go together yesterday in anything like a council of war. That is reserved for today, when the orders of Senator Thomas C. Platt will be put through at a meeting of the committee for organization.

#### Did Not See Platt.

Mr. Mazer told a Journal reporter that there was literally nothing doing yesterday. He had not seen, nor was he going to see, Mr. Platt, County Chairman Samuel E. Quigg, Mr. Platt's trumpet-major in city affairs, made a like disclaimer of active effort. The inference drawn by the Mazer supporters was that the preliminary schedule had been drawn up completely. It will be given out when the committee goes through the motions of deliberating upon it.

The very fact that no one has yet been selected as counsel was accepted as evidence that Senator Platt has not yet decided upon the inquiry, shall begin until it is clear that there is no hope for the passage of the single-member commission bill in the Senate. The good faith of the investigation depends upon the character of the man or men chosen as counsel.

#### Gas Grab Scandal.

The likelihood of a Senate committee being named to investigate the Astoria gas grab in particular, and the many other scandals of legislation and political corruption attached to the Platt machine, was discussed with much more interest yesterday than was evidenced in regard to the Mazer inquiry. The gas grab was spoken of as covering a fruitful field. If a resolution calling for such an inquiry is presented to the Senate, the gas grab will be expressed of it being carried.

The committee on Miscellaneous Corporations is the only committee in the Senate which is not controlled by adherents to the Platt machine. Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida, is its chairman, and Senator William C. Cullen of Albany, is its chief member. It was this committee that reported the Astoria gas grab measure unfavorably, and with other bolting Republican Senators killed the bill.

#### Coggeshall the Man.

Mr. Coggeshall, who would be the most appropriate sponsor for the introduction of such a resolution, was not in the city yesterday. At the Democratic Club it was said that the Democratic Senators, while none of them would propose such an inquiry, would all vote in favor of it, and that the Tammany Senators would supply material enough for investigators to work on for months to come.

Speakers S. Fred Nixon, of the Assembly, was asked at the Hotel Cadogan yesterday what he thought of the proposed Senate investigation. He replied:

#### Nixon Says "Bosh."

"Investigate? Bosh! There is nothing on our side of the Legislature to fear investigation. The Astoria Gas bill was passed, yes. We can pass a new bill tomorrow, vote it, and have it killed by the Senate. Let 'em investigate. But you'll find that there is no more than talk—no real bill. Of the Mazer program, I think little—because the papers have printed, such as the letters from politicians to the Governor, and son on.

Richard Croker, who is in the city, when asked by a Journal man as to his attitude on the Platt-Mazer commission, said among other things in yesterday's Journal:

"I don't know what the committee expects to do, but I do know there will be no developments which will surprise the committee."

Tammany has not been in the habit of stirring life while its opponents are engaged in the fight. It is now, however, that the organization will have no trouble in suggesting subjects of inquiry on its own behalf.

#### Some Interesting Facts.

From this time on, while the Mazer commission is about its business, Tammany employ itself in securing facts and figures concerning the following Platt institutions:

The Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland, of which Senator Platt's son, George B. Platt, is general manager.

The Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, on account of which the Mazer commission is said to have been started on its investigation.

The Ramapo Water Company, of which General Benjamin F. Tracy, Platt's law partner, was a director.

It is likely that Mr. Croker had these concerns in mind when he said there would be no developments which would surprise the committee.

The fact that the Fidelity and Deposit Company was founded an institution by political influence, and that Senator Platt is not now, but it is interesting just now.

When the Rates law was passed, the total sum of twelve millions of dollars was paid for one year before they were qualified to do business.

It was provided that the bonds could be made for two years, but based on a year's surplus, by a corporation duly authorized to issue surety bonds by the laws of this State.

Shortly after the passage of the Rates law, the profits of the Fidelity and Deposit Company increased with remarkable rapidity. In the first year, for example, the net earnings were \$863,057, as against \$173,001 the year before.

#### Platt's Son's Prosperity.

This was brought about because Henry B. Platt and Frank H. Platt were the sons of Thomas C. Platt, Frank H. Platt is the younger member of the law firm of Tracy, Smith and Platt. The firm has been the counsel for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and Henry B. Platt is the managing director of the Fidelity and Deposit Company.

It is estimated that Brooklyn liquor dealer, who is the son of Senator Platt's son, company, \$18,000 a year, that the Manhattan dealers pay fees of \$50,000 a year, that the dealers in the State outside of New York pay fees of \$100,000 a year, while fees in bonding New York City public works contracts, State canal contracts, New York State bonds, and bonds and bonding State and Federal employees amount to \$150,000 a year.

Platt's son, reported in this connection that the income of Tracy, Smith and Platt from its Albany business is estimated at about \$250,000 a year.

The Ramapo Water Company is an institution which will claim greater attention than the water supply bill, because the charter was secretly put through the Legislature in June, 1885. Assemblyman Nixon, Republican member from Chautauque county, it is to be noted, somewhat removed from New York, introduced the bill. It is recalled that there were no public hearings, and that the Legislature, Edward Hammerback, then chairman of the Republican County Committee, championed the measure.

The charter of the Ramapo Water Company gave the company not only rights to control all the land in the Ramapo watershed, but conferred on it the absolute rights of condemnation in any water shed in the State.

#### Ramapo's Water Deal.

The company can lay pipes under all navigable waters in the State, and may supply water to any community anywhere in the State.

These extraordinary powers are granted for a period of forty years. During that period the Ramapo Water Company will be the sole provider of water for the city of New York, and will supply water from any State water shed.

General Tracy, who resigned at about the time powers of the company, was issued, which is said to be held by the friends of Senator Platt and others at \$200 a share.

The intentions of the concern have been kept so well hidden that little has been heard of the Ramapo Water Company recently, but it is now being regarded as a certain force cause of scandal.

The Journal has already gone into the history of the bill, and has also pointed out a few honest Republicans in the Legislature.

## REBELS BACK TO THE FRONT.

Aguinaldo's Soldiers Anxious to Throw Down Their Arms.

## WE ARE MAKING FRIENDS.

The Country Full of Men and Women Carrying White Flags

## SPANIARDS ARE STILL TALKING.

Prophecy That Aguinaldo Will Continue to Worry Our Men by Fights

Manila, April 2.—6:30 P. M.—The American troops under General MacArthur are still residing at Malolos, where everything has been quiet to-day.

Hostilities elsewhere—so far as officially reported—have been limited during the last twenty-four hours to an occasional exchange of shots between the insurgents and the troops forming the lines of General Lawton and General Hall, extending from the waterworks to Luluaba.

Most of the Americans are becoming convinced that the backbone of the insurgent opposition is broken. There are numerous rumors pointing to an early collapse of the insurrection. One of these is that General Pío del Pilar, the best fighter among the Filipino officers, will desert Aguinaldo and give his support to the Americans.

The Spaniards, reasoning from their experience with the natives, refuse to believe that the rebellion is at an end. They declare that the Filipinos will not take their defeat at Malolos, with the loss of the city and the removal of their so-called government, seriously to heart. They say the insurgents will hover near the American lines, harassing them, as much as possible, and, when attacked in force, also only to reappear at other points. This sort of tactics, the Spaniards say, will be followed until the wet season compels the Americans to be sent to barracks, and then the Filipinos will return and reconquer such towns as the United States troops do not garrison. With the next dry season a repetition of the present operations will begin.

But it must be borne in mind that the Spaniards in all their domination of the Philippines never gave the inhabitants a demonstration of their complete inferiority to the Filipinos. They were, in fact, free to do as they pleased, and to give up the city and afterward to reappear at other points.

A priest and two members of the so-called Filipino Congress, who hid themselves in the woods during the fighting which preceded the capture of Malolos, returned there this morning and declared that two thousand of the Filipinos would be ready to give up fighting and would do so but for their officers, who keep them under arms.

The whole country between Malolos and Caloocan is now full of "friendly," mostly women, children and old people, who are returning to their homes. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that if they return, and attend to their ordinary work peacefully, no harm will befall them. Two hundred and fifty civilians came back to their homes in Malolos last night, with a detachment of troops which, with a sprinkling of unarmed men, supposed to be warriors, came to the outskirts of Malolos on the sea side, and afterward sneaked away, carrying all the goods they could.

There has been no little good-natured rivalry as to which regiment—the First Montana or the Twentieth Kansas—was the first to the honor of having raised its flag first in Malolos. Colonel F. V. Coville, twenty men of Company E, Kansas Volunteers, claim the distinction on the ground, is already sick, of having been the first to plant the flag in the town, and thus to draw the Americans inland. Two months of rain and mud, and the Filipinos, who were in the town at double quick and raised the company's flag; but the first to be recognized officially was that of Company G of the Montana Infantry.

Agoncillo on Aguinaldo's Flight.

Manila, April 2.—Aguinaldo, the agent of Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview published to-day, said: "The capture of Malolos is not important. The Filipino Government had already determined upon removal to San Fernando, and a small detachment of troops will be sent to draw the town and thus to draw the Americans inland. Two months of rain and mud, and the Filipinos, who were in the town at double quick and raised the company's flag; but the first to be recognized officially was that of Company G of the Montana Infantry."

Plans to Send Marines to the Philippines.

Some Will Go by Way of New York on April 10—New Uniforms for Hot Climates.

Washington, April 2.—Arrangements have been made for the marine force at our stations in the Pacific.

The 250 marines to be sent to the Philippines for duty at the Cavite Naval Station, will be sent from San Francisco on an army transport, probably the *Scamander*, a detachment of 255 marines will leave New York City April 10, and will be joined at San Francisco by 250 more. Fifteen of these will be sent to the Philippines, and the first battalion of 10,000 marines which will eventually be assembled at Cavite, Hawaii, in contemplation of the future of the army will be withdrawn from the naval reservation at Cavite.

Major Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster, will accompany the battalion to the Philippines, where he will organize the quartermaster's work of the corps. When this duty is completed, he will be relieved by a captain and assistant quartermaster, and return to his proper station at Washington.

It is expected that the force of marines from Guam, under command of Colonel P. P. Taylor, will get away for Manila, and that the force of marines from the Philippines will be sent to the Philippines, where he will organize the quartermaster's work of the corps. When this duty is completed, he will be relieved by a captain and assistant quartermaster, and return to his proper station at Washington.

The fact is to be noted, somewhat removed from New York, introduced the bill. It is recalled that there were no public hearings, and that the Legislature, Edward Hammerback, then chairman of the Republican County Committee, championed the measure.

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## GERMANY MUST PAY FOR LOSS OF A MARINE IN SAMOA.

WE DEMAND INDEMNITY.

The United States Consulate in Samoa.

Evidences of Her Duplicity at Apia Are Discovered—The Lives of American and British Sailors Sacrificed There Are Laid at Her Door—Prompt Action on the Part of Our Government Follows.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The State Department has called Consul Osborn at Apia for a full report of the recent Samoan outbreak, so that a claim for indemnity for the death of the American marine killed while guarding the United States Consulate may be promptly filed at Berlin.

Great Britain, who lost three sailors, is learning on the best authority, is pursuing the same course.

The aggregate amount to be demanded of Germany, while still undetermined, will undoubtedly be very large. The report from Osborn is necessary as a basis for the claim.

Admiral Kautz is a representative of the brilliant arm of the Government, and in view of the presence at Apia of a representative of the State Department, the Admiral's report will not be used as the official reason for the demand. Thus the Samoan question is likely to be brought to a speedy settlement.

Germany's reply as to why she should not pay the indemnity will precipitate a decision as to the merits of the controversy and lead to the ventilation of Germany's policy in saying one thing at Berlin and doing another at Apia.

It is impossible to see how Germany can escape responsibility for the acts of her agent, Consul Rose. Assuming that Germany's policy is to keep the island in a state of anarchy, and to use the island as a base for her operations, it is not surprising that she should have allowed her agent to act as he pleased.

It is held that the death of the three British sailors and the American marine was caused directly by the inflammatory proclamation of German Consul Rose, which gave the natives the assurance that Germany would stand by them, causing in turn the attack by Matafua and his men upon the British and American Consulates.

Three propositions made by Germany for the settlement of Samoan affairs have been rejected by Great Britain and the United States. In the first, Germany proposed that the island should be divided into three parts, each to be governed by a different power.

In the second, Germany proposed that the island should be divided into two parts, each to be governed by a different power. In the third, Germany proposed that the island should be divided into one part, to be governed by a single power.

There has been an opportunity in the time of each incident or outbreak in Samoa which goes far to prove organized effort on the part of Germany's representatives, inspired by suggestions from the Government at Berlin. The rejection of the proposition for partition of territory was followed by the outbreak which resulted in the death of the three British sailors and the American marine.

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## DR. SAVAGE SAYS FROM THE PULPIT THAT HE IS A SPIRITUALIST.

Easter Hope, He Declares, Is Founded on Communication from Beyond the Grave.

## "RAPPINGS" NOT VULGAR.

Spiritualism, He Says, Is Truth at Heart and Therefore Not a Matter for Scorn or Contempt.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage announced himself a spiritualist at the morning service yesterday in the Church of the Messiah, of which he is the pastor. He went so far as to declare that he saw nothing vulgar in the rapping of a spirit before it came and spoke to him.

"The Easter hope," he said, "is founded on the communication from beyond the grave."

"As most of you know, the Easter hope, and the Easter celebration, modern name, in some form, is thousands of years older than Christianity. But the significance of our Christian Easter is a man, whatever else he may have been, after he had passed through the experience called death, had been seen, had communicated with his friends, and so demonstrated that death was the end of conscious existence. This is the significance of Easter, and this, precisely, is the significance that is claimed for spiritualism."

He wished to call your attention emphatically to the fact that the significance of the Easter claim and the claim of Spiritualism are precisely the same, and if they are true they demonstrate the same great truth and all the human heart has the same great hope.

Believes It Holds Truth.

"I believe that at the heart of Spiritualism there is a great truth, perhaps not yet clearly outlined, understood or demonstrated. Spiritualism, however, has been able to call myself a Spiritualist, because as that word is used popularly in the newspapers it would utterly misrepresent me. There are so many things connected with the movement that I not only do not believe, but with which I am disgusted beyond words, that I am not willing yet to wear the name. It is no credit to me."

Many Hide Belief.

He said the number of people who believe in Spiritualism is far greater than those who openly profess it; that it would be impossible to name the number in Manhattan Island, and that it was not only in the homes of the rich, but in the homes of the poor, and in the homes of the ignorant, and in the homes of the wicked, and in the homes of the virtuous, and in the homes of the honest, and in the homes of the dishonest, and in the homes of the good, and in the homes of the bad, and in the homes of the true, and in the homes of the false, and in the homes of the pure, and in the homes of the impure, and in the homes of the clean, and in the homes of the dirty, and in the homes of the white, and in the homes of the black, and in the homes of the red, and in the homes of the yellow, and in the homes of the green, and in the homes of the blue, and in the homes of the purple, and in the homes of the pink, and in the homes of the brown, and in the homes of the gray, and in the homes of the 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